

Amusements To-Night.

230-SE. THEATRE—8—“Jane Eyre.”
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Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND"
 CONDENSED MILK.
 ALL SEALSKIN GARMENTS MANUFACTURED
 BY C. C. SHAYNE, 103 Prince St., are made from English
 dressed Alaska seal. Every article warranted and reliable.
 Lowest cash wholesale prices, saving retailers' profits.
 No CIGARETTES have ever attained such a
 popularity as the "Sweet Smokey." The reason is
 found in their excellence and purity.
 To ONE AND ALL—Are you suffering from
 a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis or any of the various
 pulmonary troubles that so often afflict the human
 system? If so, use "Warranted Seal" and you will find
 relief. This is a quick preparation, but it is not
 cured by the medical profession, but it is cured
 by A. B. WILSON, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.
 PILLS—PILLS—PILLS
 Cured without knife, powder or salve. No charges made.
 Cured. Write for references. DR. COOKING, 113 East 12th St.
 SEALSKIN GARMENTS MANUFACTURED
 BY C. C. SHAYNE, 103 Prince St., are made from English
 dressed Alaska seal. Every article warranted and reliable.
 Lowest cash wholesale prices, saving retailers' profits.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

RETAIL PRICE DAILY 3 CENTS. SUNDAY
 PAPER THE SAME.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Residents of this city wishing THE DAILY TRIBUNE deliv-
 ered at their homes may leave their addresses at any of the
 branch offices named below, or they may order by postal
 card. The paper will be promptly served by the nearest
 news-dealer.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| Postage Free in the United States. | |
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| DAILY, with Sunday, per year..... | \$8.50 |
| DAILY, with Sunday, six months..... | 4.25 |
| DAILY, with Sunday, three months..... | 2.15 |
| DAILY, with Sunday, per month..... | .25 |
| DAILY, without Sunday, per year..... | \$7.00 |
| DAILY, without Sunday, six months..... | 3.50 |
| DAILY, without Sunday, three months..... | 1.75 |
| DAILY, without Sunday, per month..... | .20 |

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, per year..... \$1.50
 Sent by Postal Note, Money Order, or Registered Letter.
 If by Postal Note, the remitter will please write on the Note,
 "For THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE."

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in THE TRIBUNE, and orders
 for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at
 the following branch offices in New York City:
 Main Office, 103 Prince St., New York City.
 No. 208 West Twenty-third St., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
 No. 760 Third Ave., near Forty-seventh St., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
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 No. 308 East One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth St., 4 to 8 p. m.
 Union Square, No. 92 East Forty-fourth St., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

IN OTHER CITIES.

WASHINGTON—1322 F St., 1 LONDON—26 Bedford St., Strand.
 THE TRIBUNE,
 New York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY
 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 2.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—King Alfonso left Paris yesterday;
 there is much excitement in Spain over the hostile
 reception to the King. King Milan was re-
 ceived with great enthusiasm in Belgrade. The
 members of the Abbey Opera Company sailed from
 Havre. A monument commemorating the
 deeds of Urbano Rattazzi was unveiled at Alessan-
 dria, Italy, on Sunday.
 DOMESTIC.—Two persons were killed and twenty
 were wounded by a railway collision near Fort
 Plain yesterday morning. The Ohio Court
 yesterday decided that the church property held
 in the late Archbishop Purcell's name is in part liable
 for his debts. The New-Jersey Trade and
 Labor Congress met at Trenton yesterday.
 Nine of the assailants of Father Granitz, at
 Nanticoke, were held for trial. A suit is
 pending in Boston to recover large sums of money
 presented by an old lady to Warren R.
 Dole. Judge Hooley made a campaign
 speech at Cleveland last night.
 CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Dr. W. L. Shino was taken
 to the Bloomingdale Asylum for the insane yester-
 day. The new two-cent stamps were
 sold at the Post Office to the number of 1,600,
 000. A presentation by the Grand Jury on
 the subject of the water-meter frauds was made
 public. Meetings of the trustees and alumni
 of Columbia College were held. The news-
 dealers held several meetings and made arrange-
 ments for their demonstration. Few at-
 tempts to evade the Tenement House Cigar law
 were reported. The New-York baseball nine
 defeated the Brooklyn nine. Gold value of
 the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains) 85.57
 cents. Stocks were extremely dull, and after
 small and irregular fluctuations, closed with some
 general gains on Saturday's last figures.
 THE WEATHER.—Fair local observations indi-
 cate clear or fair weather and slight changes in
 temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest,
 59°; lowest, 49°; average, 53°.

A natural explanation is finally offered for
 the extraordinary conduct of the terrible Dr.
 Shino, who from time to time has appeared be-
 fore the New-York public, generally with a
 smoking pistol in his hand. The poor man was
 bordering on insanity and was not responsible
 for his actions. His friends have at length
 moved in the matter and yesterday he was sent
 to Bloomingdale asylum. So decided a step
 probably could not well have been taken before,
 but it is difficult to understand why the ele-
 vated railroad company saw fit to keep Dr.
 Shino for so long a time in a prominent posi-
 tion. His failing condition for a long time
 may have been known to his friends and em-
 ployers.

How curious mortals are to see something
 new under the sun was shown by the crowds
 which flocked to the Post Office during the early
 hours of yesterday morning to buy the new
 two-cent stamps. A few of the purchasers were
 dealers who wanted some of the first sold
 stamps of the new issue to sell again as curi-
 osities, but the bulk of the crowd apparently
 was actuated by curiosity pure and simple. The
 sale before 5 p. m. was enormous, numbering
 not less than 1,600,000 stamps. It is too early,
 of course, to make even the wildest guess as to
 the effect of the reduction upon the revenue of
 the New-York office. But the ease and thor-
 oughness with which the employees attended to
 this rush of business speak volumes for the
 excellent management of Postmaster Pearson.

In our Washington dispatches will be found
 some statistics relating to the effect upon the
 nation's income of last winter's legislation
 touching the tariff and the internal revenue.

They show the workings of these laws for the
 first three months of the fiscal year ending
 June 30, 1894. Compared with the correspond-
 ing period of last year, the falling off in the
 customs duties was nearly \$9,500,000, and the
 decrease in the receipts from internal taxes
 \$9,500,000. At this rate, the falling off in the
 year's revenue would amount to \$79,000,
 000. Notwithstanding its reduced revenue,
 the Government has been able to live within
 its means, its receipts over expenditures being
 \$15,000,000. These figures may furnish a
 strong argument why the Republican party
 "must go"; but it is at least not apparent at
 first glance.

The Hamilton County (Ohio) District Court
 has rendered a decision in the matter of Ar-
 chbishop Purcell's debts which will attract much
 attention. When this Roman Catholic prelate
 failed in the banking business a few years
 ago for three and a half millions, most of the
 10,000 creditors believed that the diocesan
 property should be, and could be, sold to satisfy
 their claims. It was, owing to the provisions
 of the canon law, all in the Archbishop's
 name. The decision of the District Court,
 however, does not sustain this belief. It is
 laid down that the Archbishop really held the
 property in trust for the congregations,
 and that only so far as he had actually
 invested borrowed money in them can they
 be considered liable. This is the principle
 running through the whole decision, varying
 only in its application to special blocks of
 property. Practically the finding of this court
 will settle nothing, for the case will be carried
 to the Supreme Bench. It is of some little
 interest now to recall that Judge Hooley, of
 Ohio, argued before the court that all the
 property in the Archbishop's name could be
 sold to pay the debts. Moreover, the Ar-
 chbishop held to that view himself.

HOW THE CITY IS DECEASED.

Judge Cowing received from the September
 Grand Jury yesterday a presentment which
 puts in a clear and effective way the need of
 a radical change in many of the municipal
 departments. The Jury found that no method
 is employed for even ordinary tests of the
 accuracy of some of the most important
 records of record. These books are posted in a
 loose and careless manner without being sub-
 jected to the proper cross checks. Only a
 system full of defects and errors, or rather an
 utter lack of system, made possible the thefts
 of the last few years in the Dock Department,
 in the coupon branch of the Controller's office,
 in the Water Rent Bureau of the Department
 of Public Works, and in the Bureau of Tax
 Arrears. And in what city department is
 there a more thorough plan of checks and
 postings? No one who has given the subject
 careful attention would be surprised to hear
 any day that another thief had been
 discovered accidentally in some one of
 the departments, and that thousands or tens
 of thousands of dollars of city funds, or of
 money that should have come to the city,
 were missing. The ease with which the public
 funds can be stolen has been shown in
 all the cases mentioned above, and of
 course this offers the strongest tempta-
 tion to any dishonest clerk. He is en-
 couraged to crime, also, by the fact that such
 discoveries of stealing as are made are not
 due to the vigilance or acuteness of superior
 officers. The frauds are found out by acci-
 dent, and a man who is kept from dishonesty
 simply by fear of exposure is not long in
 overcoming that fear when he finds that ac-
 cident only will lead to his detection and pun-
 ishment.

The recommendation of the Grand Jury that
 a board of experts be appointed to examine
 the records of all the financial departments of
 the city from July 1, 1877, should be acted on.
 The public has no confidence in the
 Commissioners of Accounts. One of them is
 a babbling who delights in nothing so much as
 in long-winded harangues to reporters as to
 the wonderful things which he and his associ-
 ate have done or are doing, and neither of
 them seems to be of much use in securing
 the results for which they were appointed. By
 all means let us have the experts and let them
 search to the very bottom. They will find
 enough to warrant their employment. The
 city has too many relics of the Tweed times in
 important positions in the departments, it has
 too many drones and too many political hang-
 ers to secure anything like honest work.
 So long as men in high office continue to defraud
 the community of the service for which they
 are liberally paid by giving their time almost
 exclusively to partisan intrigue and schemes
 for personal advancement, so long will there
 be thievish subordinates not a few. And
 whether the man who cheats the city out of
 that which the city pays for is any better than
 the man who puts the city property in his
 pocket is an interesting question in ethics.

THE AFFRONT TO ALFONSO.

The insults offered to the Spanish King illus-
 trate the logic of historical sequence as well as
 the bad manners and puerile passion of the
 Paris mob. The impressive ceremonial win-
 tened in the Niederwald on Friday last, when
 the statue of Germania holding the Watch of
 the Rhine was unveiled, called forth an out-
 burst of impudent rage from bands of brawlers
 in the boulevards, and on the next day there
 was an exhibition of discourtesy and spite, as
 ignoble as it was senseless. King Alfonso was
 repeatedly hissed and insulted in the streets of
 Paris by a cowardly rabble whose enmity had
 been incited by the compliment paid him
 by the German Court in giving him a purely
 formal appointment to the command of a
 Uhlan regiment. Here then is the last link
 in the historical sequence. It was the candidature
 of the German Prince Leopold of Hohenzol-
 ern-Sigmaringen for the throne of Spain that
 led to the angry remonstrances of Olivier and
 Gramont, the arbitrary demands of Benedetti
 at Berlin, and the campaign culminating with
 marvellous rapidity at Sedan.

Thirteen years of undisputed supremacy
 in European politics have enabled Germany
 to commemorate with Imperial dignity the
 crowning triumph that was then achieved
 by her soldiers and her diplomats. The
 Watch of the Rhine, which is embodied in a mag-
 nificent memorial of the Fatherland's art.
 What is the attitude of France? Does she stand
 in haughty silence, conscious that it was a dy-
 nasty rather than a nation that was overthrown
 at Sedan in the war caused by the Spanish suc-
 cession? No; the brawlers in her capital will
 not allow her to remain voiceless in Germany's
 hour of proud reminiscence. They crowd
 about Alfonso's carriage with hisses, groans
 and curses, acclaiming him with venomous
 hatred as the Uhlman King. Thirteen years
 after war was declared because a Hohenzol-
 ern Prince had been proposed as a candidate for
 the Spanish throne, the rightful heir and constitu-
 tional King is insulted in Paris because he has
 been gazetted as the commander of a company
 of Uhlans.

It is not strange that the press in France
 should condemn with unvoiced unanimity so

sorry an exhibition of malignant discourtesy.
 President Grévy has been profuse in his ex-
 pressions of regret, and the Ministry have
 sought to discriminate sharply between the
 French people with their natural instincts of
 hospitality and politeness, and the ignorant
 mob with its mischievous fanatical lead-
 ers; but the insult is too flagrant to be ex-
 plained away. It has made a profound im-
 pression upon the Spanish people, and Alfonso
 has returned with precipitate haste to Madrid.
 Republicans and Liberals, like Castelar, whose
 sympathies have been enlisted on the side of
 France, are now disconcerted. Royalists and
 Constitutionalists unite in condemning so
 wanton an outrage, and are now half-inclined
 to favor an alliance with Germany, although
 they would have scouted it a week ago. So easy
 is it for a Paris mob to excite resentment and
 prejudice on the Continent and to strengthen
 Bismarck's hand in the intricate game of con-
 tinental diplomacy.

THE DEMOCRATIC MACHINE.

The Republican machine in New-York State
 is being rapidly disestablished. Political power
 once more is lodged with the masses of the
 party, and not with self-constituted
 leaders. The Richfield Springs Convention was
 not simply a gathering of passive men called
 together to put through a slate. The ticket
 was in reality nominated by the delegates, not
 by a machine behind the delegates.

It was conspicuously different at Buffalo.
 While the Republican machine is going to
 pieces the Democratic machine is flourishing
 like a green bay tree. Nothing was done in
 the Democratic Convention that had not been
 first cut and dried by the clique that follows
 the lead of Daniel Manning. Mr. Purcell, of
 Rochester, had earned the nomination for Sec-
 retary of State by long and efficient services
 for the Democracy. The sentiment of the rank
 and file of the party was in his favor. Lead-
 ing Democratic newspapers commended him
 for the position. But the machine did not like
 him, and forced a much less popular man upon
 the ticket—a man that it had agreed upon in
 advance of the meeting of the Convention.
 The same was true of the other nominations.
 They were dictated to the delegates by Man-
 ning and his crowd. The machine was in such
 capital working order that any opposition was
 foolish. So well was this fact realized that
 when the time came for naming a State Engi-
 neer, a delegate cried out to the recognized
 spokesman for the machine: "What's the
 name of the slate candidate?"

The independent voter can be counted upon
 to ponder upon these facts. In his opinion
 the machine must go. Therefore it is not
 easy to induce him to vote for machine-made
 candidates who are running against a trust-
 worthy ticket named by representatives of the
 people.

DEMOCRATIC "GENEROSITY."

The Democratic idea of the uses of public
 office and of the administration of the public
 service, particularly of the judicial depart-
 ment, was well illustrated at Trenton the
 other night by Mr. Leon Abbott, who has the
 misfortune to be running this year for
 Governor of New-Jersey. It was at a Demo-
 cratic meeting to ratify Mr. Abbott's misfor-
 tune. Speeches had been made by Attorney-
 General Stockton and Charles E. Hendrickson.
 Concerning Judge Dixon, the Republican can-
 didate for Governor, opposed to Mr. Abbott,
 the Attorney-General said: "What can I say
 as to a gentleman who has three been ap-
 pointed by Democratic Governors to the
 Supreme Court Bench, and who stands pre-
 eminent among the Judges of the State?"
 "Nothing except that the Republican Con-
 vention was very stupid in making a poor can-
 didate for Governor out of a most excellent
 Judge." Mr. Hendrickson spoke in high
 terms of Judge Dixon, saying he was so useful
 in his present position that all good citizens
 should unite to keep him there. Following
 these speakers it was hardly possible for
 Mr. Leon Abbott to say anything derogatory
 to the character of his opponent,
 but this is what he did say: "The
 Republican candidate, their claim, has
 been endorsed by two Democratic Gov-
 ernors who have appointed him to the Supreme
 Court Bench. This is true; but he was ap-
 pointed in order that the Bench might be
 kept non-partisan, and this generosity of
 Democratic Governors is rewarded by the tak-
 ing from that non-partisan Bench of a man to
 fight the Democracy. This teaches that gen-
 erosity is wasted upon the Republicans. I
 stand to-day at the head of an aggressive
 Democracy that mean no sort of compromise
 with the Republicans."

According then to Mr. Leon Abbott, the
 judicial office is not so much a public trust
 as an item in the capital stock of political
 parties for trading purposes. The Democratic
 Governors who appointed Judge Dixon did not
 have in view the public interest, but made
 the appointment merely as an act of generos-
 ity to their opponents. The appointment
 was not a duty they had to perform, a re-
 sponsibility to discharge; only a gift they
 had at their disposal; and instead of reward-
 ing a political friend with it, they exhibited
 rare generosity and gave it to an opponent.

And now, Judge Dixon having shown such
 ability and capacity in the office of Judge that
 the people recognize his fitness for higher office
 and desire him to fill it, Mr. Abbott thinks
 those who have nominated him are guilty of
 the basest ingratitude to the Democratic party.
 It strikes us he might have made a much
 more forcible argument for the election of a
 Democratic Governor had he offered the in-
 stance of the appointment of Judge Dixon to
 show that Democratic Governors were in the
 habit of making unexceptionable selections
 for the Bench, and on the strength of the pre-
 cedent appealed to the New-Jersey voters to
 continue the party in power. But Mr. Abbott
 seems unable to see anything but party. He
 does not commend past administrations for
 having made such a wise and proper appoint-
 ment. On the contrary, he inferentially con-
 demns them for it because he sees nothing in
 it but uncalculated generosity to opponents
 which they repay with base ingratitude. "No
 more such appointments," says Mr. Leon
 Abbott, "if I should be elected Governor." He
 is "at the head of an aggressive Democracy
 that mean no sort of compromise with the
 Republicans." Which is another euphuism,
 we suppose, for the old adage—not so popular
 now as formerly—"To the victors belong the
 spoils."

TRIAL BY PULPIT.

The New-Haven clergyman, whose public ref-
 erences to William Lewis as the probable mur-
 derer of Rose Ambler have been criticised with
 almost as much severity as they deserved, has
 been defending himself, and by way of show-
 ing how well satisfied he is with his own course,
 has been repeating what he said. At the same
 time he indignantly resents the charge of
 sensational preaching. He insists that his in-
 tention was "to go back of the fact of the
 murder and look into the life of this man, and
 see if there is any good reason for thinking he
 might be the murderer because of a shameful

"lack of moral principles and virtuous instincts
 which alone mark the career of the upright,
 and to draw a lesson from his experience that
 might be beneficial to those on the way to
 ruin." The preacher then proceeded to repeat
 the sermon "for the benefit of the press," in the
 columns of which he appears not unwilling to
 figure.

It does not seem to have occurred to him that
 it is not part of a clergyman's duty to point out
 murderers. The law has its own machinery for
 that purpose. Neither is it any part of a clergy-
 man's duty to reason from a man's actions
 when he hears of a murder, or from his habits
 of life, that he is a murderer, and to denounce
 him from the pulpit. Such clerics as these be-
 long to the detectives, and even men of that
 class are often mistaken about them. The pul-
 pit is the last place in the world where popular
 feeling should be stimulated against persons
 who may soon be tried for their lives or where
 sensational inferences should be made upon the
 basis of suspicion and circumstantial evidence.
 If Dr. M. H. Houghton must have murderers
 for pulpit use, let him take those that have
 been convicted—not to say hanging.

VULGARITY IN HIGH LIFE.

If the full history of the recent railway
 excursions in the Northwest should ever be
 written, some extraordinary incidents would
 have to be disclosed to an astonished world.
 A few old things have already been published.
 We hear of foreigners, in good social position,
 begging for invitations to a free journey and
 entertainment, and behaving with such rudeness
 to their hosts and their fellow-passengers as
 to be a nuisance to the whole party. We
 hear of some men whose conduct was so bad
 that they were expelled from the train. We
 hear of unparalleled liberties taken with the
 purse and credit of the entertainers, who were
 obliged on several occasions to interfere for
 the purpose of keeping the guests within
 bounds. Altogether the noble and aristocratic
 visitors seem to have regarded the Yellow-
 stone and Northern Pacific excursions as
 public sermons out of which they were to
 get all they could. The smartest man was he
 who snatched first at whatever he wanted. As
 for the mutual respect and courtesy which are
 supposed to prevail between the master of the
 feast and his company, of these it is hard to
 find any trace.

The worst offenders appear to have been
 English gentlemen. We use the word gentle-
 man of course in the conventional sense, to
 indicate the position which these persons are
 supposed to hold in their own country. It
 might surprise us to observe such unpardon-
 able breaches of decorum on the part of men
 who are never done complaining of the vul-
 garity of Americans, and whose newspapers
 lament the annual summer migration of
 Yankee tourists as an irruption of barbarians;
 but those who have studied the average
 British tourist are well aware that he is one
 of the most unmanly of civilized beings.
 Whether he is a lord or a layman, whether
 he is climbing the Alps or "doing the States,"
 he exerts all the rest of mankind in the
 faculty of making himself disagreeable. He is
 not offensive at home; but when he goes
 abroad he leaves his good behavior behind
 him. He puts off conventionality of manners
 along with conventionality of dress. Polite-
 ness is a duty which one assumes along with
 frock-coats and silk hats; with a suit of tweeds
 comes the liberty to make one's self comfort-
 able and do as one pleases.

The origin of this odious habit is the con-
 viction, deep-rooted in the breast of so many
 Englishmen, that nothing outside of England
 is of much account. It is not necessary to be
 ceremonious in the States, because the Yankees
 are not Englishmen. It is no shame to beg
 for favors, because this country is not like
 England. It is no disgrace to abuse a liberal
 man's hospitality; "of course one wouldn't
 do it at home, but here, you know, it's differ-
 ent." Most of the offenders probably do not
 care for the disapprobation of the people
 whom they have affronted; and we dare say
 that even the young men who were put off
 the cars in the Rocky Mountains regarded
 their expulsion only as a piquant Western
 adventure which could not possibly hurt their
 reputation at home.

Nevertheless there is a considerable section
 of English society which cherishes the idea
 that a gentleman at home is also a gentleman
 abroad, and which will read the accounts from
 the Villard and Hatch excursions with mortifi-
 cation and resentment. And therefore we
 are glad that some of the newspaper corre-
 spondents in speaking of the scandals to which
 we have referred have not hesitated to men-
 tion certain names.

TWO OF A KIND.

The two-cent postage-stamp and the three-cent
 Tribune are to be regarded as two of America's
 most popular institutions. Indeed, both are fairly
 to be included among the necessities of modern life
 on this continent. Under the carnal Roman civiliza-
 tion the two things which we now regard as neces-
 sary felt it could do without were "bread and the
 circus." During our civil war Dr. Holmes wrote
 an essay in which he held that the two indispen-
 sables of that excited period were "bread and the
 newspaper." To-day—and we desire to be quite
 modest in the matter—when you have eliminated
 from a sensible man all his artificial wants and all
 his real ones that he can possibly spare, and so have
 brought about a survival of the two that he re-
 gards as most vital, what remains? The two-cent
 stamp and the news—that is to say, the three-cent
 Tribune.

"Bread and the circus" may easily have satisfied
 the Romans. They had ungutted appetites. Not
 a man of them was up to doing well by just earning
 upon a lily. Besides, they knew nothing of the art
 of meeting an emergency. When the young prin-
 cess in the story was informed that some folks in
 the kingdom had bread to eat she promptly ex-
 claimed: "Then I should think they would eat
 pound-cake." The Romans not having Delmonico's
 cook-book in their libraries probably knew nothing
 about the pleasing alternative of pound-cake.
 As for the circus, well, in those centuries before the
 dawn of the Christian era the clown's jokes were
 newer and the lemons lacked the pink tinge of
 genteel adulteration. It is not difficult to under-
 stand why Dr. Holmes should name the newspaper
 a sine qua non of the war period. He is a man of
 large wisdom and experience. But how did he
 happen to agree with the Romans in naming bread
 as the other necessity? Can it be he failed to re-
 alize that the breakfast-table of which he was so
 long the autocrat was made indispensable, not by
 the bread it furnished, but by eternal provender
 that never was on sea or land?

In naming the two-cent stamp and the three-cent
 Tribune as the two things that people must have,
 one naturally recalls the interesting fact that both
 have just made a reduction in their price. The
 stamp, in view of the generous patronage bestowed
 upon it by a discriminating public, felt warranted in
 dropping from three cents to two. For the same
 good reason THE TRIBUNE dropped from four cents to
 three. To-day, with popularity greatly increased by
 the reduction, more emphatically than ever before
 the former continues to be the leading American
 stamp and the latter the leading American news-
 paper.

There is one marked difference, however, between
 the popular two-cent stamp and the popular
 Tribune. The former can be lifted.
 The latter cannot be lifted.

Perhaps when the turkey bears that snow is
 already lying in some of the Western States he will

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MASKS AND FACES AT WALLACK'S.
 The season began at Wallack's Theatre last night
 and a large and remarkably brilliant audience saw
 there a representation of the strong and tender
 comedy of "Masks and Faces." Such an audience,
 indeed, is seldom nowadays drawn together. This
 particular comedy has long exercised a potent at-
 tractiveness over the best taste of the best play-
 going communities in this country, and the procla-
 mation of its revival at Wallack's Theatre was
 the promise of great and refined pleasure. It
 would avail nothing to speak here of the old casts
 which have been provided for "Masks and Faces,"
 or to revive memories of Warren and Fisher at
 Triplet, or to recall the sparkling, radiant faces of
 the Wallingtons of other days. It is always unjust
 to judge the works of to-day by standards reared
 upon recollections of the past. Most of the per-
 formers who emerged in this fine play last night,
 however, could bear no comparison for one instant
 with either the historic reality of the persons they
 assumed to represent, or the ideals most clearly
 outlined in the text of the piece. The representa-
 tion of Fisher was suggestive of the reality; but
 only suggestive; the Quin and Oler were
 wretchedly incorrect; the Soper and Shaw as un-
 known as the ravest animals. Ernest was made
 to look like an elderly General Washington,
 and to behave like a lecturer at a lyceum. Sir Charles
 Pomeroy seemed afraid that he should not get
 through his part, and it was idle nonsense for Peg
 to speak of him as one of the "irresistibles"; he
 could not have lured a fly, unless with a patent
 trap. Miss Meador was over-weighted with Mabel
 —although she made some capital strokes of sim-
 plicity and of real feeling toward the close of the
 banquet scene. The weight of the piece, in fact,
 rested exclusively upon Rose Coghlan, as Peg Walling-
 ton, and John Howson, as Triplet, and for both these players the evening was
 one of popular triumph. Mr. Howson had a
 glad welcome, expressed in repeated plaudits, and
 he was recalled after each of his exits in the first
 and second acts. For a first performance of Triplet
 the effort was remarkable, and it should be ac-
 cepted with sympathy and respect. But it was very
 far from being a perfect performance. In the music
 scene the situation greatly helps any actor who can
 act at all. It is the sustenance of the identity
 throughout by which the comedian must expect to
 be judged. Mr. Howson looked like an emaciated
 Dr. Franklin, and his forlornness went no deeper
 than his rags and wrinkles. The manner was alert,
 brisk, springy, almost spry. There was no mellow-
 ness in the work—whether of voice or emotional
 condition. Triplet is of the kind of Dominie
 Sampson, without his learning, and the sort of literary
 man that never can or could be adjusted into
 conditions of success. Mr. Howson will have to
 let him drift a little—to slacken some of his cordage
 of practical readiness—before he can make the per-
 fect illusion. For Miss Coghlan it was impossible,
 with such surroundings, to make the deep heart
 of the actress felt and seen beneath
 the brilliant artifice that is Peg Wallington's ex-
 terior veneer. At the sparkling point of the play,
 however, in the scene of the luncheon, she was
 deficient and cold. Her appearance, however, was
 very lovely, and her technical suitability to the
 part could not be doubted. With her last night
 her success was not entire, but it was such
 as should inspire her to renewed study and
 effort. "Masks and Faces" should be seen while
 it lasts, for even as now played, it is a luxury; and
 will doubtless be better played here than it has
 been elsewhere